The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, according to legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Man is born for action; he ought to do something.—Aloysius.

WHOLE NO. 974. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 39.

MILL OWNERS CAN'T CHECK UNION CAMPAIGN

The conviction of a trade union organizer and three associates on a misdemeanor charge at Marion, N. C., is the usual program of those who first attempt to block trade unionism by force. Another instance is the kidnaping at Elizabethton, Tenn.

When trade unionists finally develop a friendly public opinion by constant agitation and a refusal to yield their rights, opposition takes a stealthy form, like company "unions" and welfare work.

The unionists in Marion were first accused of treason, sedition and rebellion. The prosecutor sang the stereotyped saw of "outside agitators" and drew lurid pictures of attempts to overthrow the government. When this failed, the prosecutor used the same evidence to convict on a misdemeanor charge.

The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court and the accused have been released on bail.

The only effect this trial will have on the Southern organizing campaign is to increase the determination of workers.

The situation calls for a long and intelligent effort to change public opinion in that section.

The Marion trial was not an ordinary misdemeanor case. This was shown by the platoon of mill attorneys who aided the prosecution in a trial that was linked up with the economic life of that area.

Thinking men in the South agree that present conditions can not continue. The mill village, with its police officials paid by mill owners, and textile workers therein who have an inferiority complex, must be legislated out of existence. Mill villages are dominated by textile barons as completely as any feudal estate in the Middle Ages. They are a social menace and can only be successfully challenged by continuous agitation.

Progress in the South will not be sensational. Gains will be more real than apparent if trade unionists "dig in" for the long pull, rather than for immediate results.

Patience, grit and intelligence is an invincible trinity that will defeat industrial autocrats who believe that mill villages, child labor, long hours and low wages is the lot of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

CONTRACT IS NOT SACRED WHEN MORE PROFITS LOOM

Washington, Dec. 7.—The United States Supreme Court lectures workers on the sacredness of contract when necessity compels them to sign a "yellow dog," but there seems to be nothing sacred about a contract that bars a public utility from raising rates.

The court ruled that the Los Angeles street car company can raise rates to 7 cents over the city's protest. The franchise calls for a 5-cent fare.

Associate Justices Brandeis and Holmes, as usual, presented their clear-cut minority opinions. They stood for contract observance, which the majority opinion held was abrogated when the legislature gave jurisdiction in these cases to the California railroad commission.

The majority held that neither the State statutes nor the city charter gave the city the right to contract for a fixed fare, but Justices Brandeis and Holmes intimated that this was a straw man erected by their colleagues, as the lower court did not pass on this question, and that the case should be referred back.

CONGRESS CONVENES IN REGULAR SESSION

Washington, Dec. 7.—The first regular session of the Seventy-first Congress convened Monday, December 2. A special session, which was called by the Pres dent last spring, to revise the tariff, adjourned 10 days before the regular session. The Senate will resume consideration of the tariff, which it failed to pass at the special session.

Several measures of importance to labor will be urged at this session. These include an anti-injunction bill, Mexican immigration, employment of citizens on public buildings, and a shorter work week, higher wages and improved retirement for government employes.

The Senate is considering the Wilson-Vare senatorial contest in Pennsylvania. The Old Guard has lost its fight in seat Vare, and is striving to block the seating of William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor and former secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers of America. The purpose of the Old Guard now is to have Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania fill the vacancy by appointment.

The long fight in the Senate over the tariff bill has developed a situation that can serve as a lesson to those trade unionists who are often discouraged when they are in the minority.

When the tariff bill came from the House it was opposed by the minority party and a few Senators from the administration party. The latter Senators were derided for their "attempt to overthrow our two-party system." Their number grew, however, and they not only defeated the tariff, but they compelled their detractors to change their policy and make terms with them, instead of ousting them from important committees, as was the case a few years ago.

KELLOGG PEACE PACT WRITTEN BY BORAH?

New York, Dec. 7.—Senator Borah, and not Secretary of State Kellogg, is the author of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, asserted Professor Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith College, in a speech in this city.

Mr. Kellogg has been mentioned as this year's recipient of the Nobel prize, but nothing could be more ironic, said Prof. Barnes.

The former Secretary of State, he said, had to do with the renunciation-of-war treaty which bears his name. The author was Senator Borah and the idea originated with S. O. Levinson, Chicago lawyer, Prof. Barnes maintained.

LAWYERS NOT NEEDED FOR OLD-AGE PENSION

Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 7.—"Lawyers are not needed by applicants for the California old-age pension, which becomes effective the first of this year," said Miss Esther de Turberville, of the State Welfare Department.

"It is not necessary to employ a lawyer or even to pay a notary's fee, as county clerks are qualified to take a sworn statement," said Miss de Turberville. "The law is drawn in terms that the entire transaction be handled by county officers."

EMPLOYERS IGNORE STATE WAGE AWARD

Denver, Dec. 7.—Contractors are ignoring a wage award of $5 a day to building and common laborers that was handed down last June by the State Industrial Commission. The eight-hour day and collective bargaining were also ignored.

RAILROAD ASSURES FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Fair wages will prevail on the $50,000,000 Canadian National Railroad terminals to be constructed in this city.

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the government-owned system, gave this assurance to the local Building Trades Council.

FAMED BANKERS' POOL FOOLED STOCK BUYERS

New York, Dec. 7.—During the recent Wall Street crash, the "little fellow" was overjoyed by newspaper announcements in screaming headlines that "the banks have agreed to uphold the market." Stocks, however, cont nued their decline and the "little fellow" paid a costly price for his trustfulness.

The facts of the case are now stated by the powerful National City Bank in its monthly bulletin.

"The banks, it is explained, formed a pool, but the "important sum of money at its command" was only used to protect stock owned by the banks and their subsidiaries.

"It was not intended to attempt to stem the declining prices, but to give a degree of regularity and order to the movement, to minimize the spread of alarm and to encourage investment in sound issues at attractive prices for buying," the bulletin frankly states.

Or in other words, the plan was to uphold prices of pivotal stocks, so that the banks could unload.

The bulletin states that the pool has not completed its liquidation. This means that it yet controls important stocks that were taken over to uphold prices. Close observers suggest that these stocks will be carefully boosted from now on, and thus permit liquidation to be completed while the lambs are led to believe that the market is again on the road to high prices.

A sagging market, it is claimed, will follow this liquidation, or unloading.

MERCHANTS PROTEST IMPORTED "BREAKERS"

Easton, Pa., Dec. 7.—The Kraemer Hosiery Company of Nazareth, near here, is in trouble to secure an injunction against several hundred hosiery workers.

At the hearing in this city, copies of a "yellow dog" contract, distributed by the MacDonald Detective Agency, were placed in evidence. Officials of the company were scheduled to take the stand and place their records at the disposal of the court, but proceedings have been postponed.

Seventy merchants signed a petition against the importation of professional strikebreakers and armed thugs. This has affected public officials of Nazareth, who are less prone to stop public meetings held by the strikers.

COURT CONTROLS PICKETS

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Circuit Court Judge Ryan enjoined striking cleaners and dyers from posting more than one picket in front of several struck shops. The court follows Supreme Court Judge Taft's rule that equity courts shall control picketing.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IS INEVITABLE; EMPLOYERS NOT ALONE AFFECTED

New York, Dec. 7.—The American Association for Old Age Security surveys the old-age pension situation in an open letter to leading employers and commercial enterprises. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, president of the association.

Despite genuine interest of many employers in the welfare of their workers, only pension plans have proved insufficient to cope with the increasingly acute situation, the letter states.

The costs of such schemes are constantly rising and many of them have been abandoned. In industrial plants where some private schemes are operative, but 10 per cent of the employes may benefit from them because of long service requirements.

It is denied that old-age pensions is exclusively an employers' problem. Depressed industries, such as textiles and bituminous coal, can not spend money on pensions, it is stated. "Saving for old age" is impossible because of low wages and uncertain employment, it is pointed out.

Answering the cry of "socialism" and "paternalism," the letter declares that the United States is not opposed on principle to public endeavor; the public school system, libraries, health activities, street cleaning, policing, fire protection, farm relief and agricultural research are cited as some government activities in the public interest. "In all candor, what is the tariff but the rankest Socialism, i. e., the protection by the government of special industries, infantile or senile? If to protect inefficient and indigent industries is not socialism, why is the protection of the indigent aged more so?"

In answering the statement that administration costs of old-age pensions would be prohibitive, the insurance companies come in for criticism. "Insurance companies know and cannot dispute the fact," the letter asserts, "that the State underbids them in the field of old-age pensions. The salaries of private insurance executives, that are as high as $175,000 to $200,000 a year, are compared to $10,000 a year the people of this State pay to their chief executive.

Arguments in favor of a contributory plan is met by the statement that such a system would not aid those already old, of which there are millions in the United States.

BANKERS AND HIGH WAGES

Bankers are inclined toward high wages, not for moral or ethical reasons, but because they are tied up with installment buying.

The tremendous amount of money involved in this scheme is unknown. Estimates range from $4,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000. Autos, radios, washing machines, musical instruments, furniture, house furnishings, clothing, shoes and other commodities are purchased. The system, since the World War, has become part of our social life.

When a radio, for instance, is bought on time, the purchaser signs a contract to pay a certain sum at stated periods. The business man takes this contract to a financial corporation, or a bank, who discounts—or "shaves"—the price. The business man has his money, less the discount, and buys another radio that will be disposed of the same way.

As financial corporations borrow money from banks, installment buying is linked up with the banks, who naturally favor a high purchasing power—that payments may continue, thus assuring their loans.

Organized labor was the first to present the value of high purchasing power, but this was considered an academic subject.

When financiers began to handle notes of workers, high wages became a question of first importance and their economists sang a new song.

SHORT HOURS AND HIGH WAGES IS NATION'S PROSPERITY BASE

By R. B. GRAGG
Chief Deputy Commissioner, Texas

The unemployment problem must be permanently solved if our national prosperity is to be made permanent.

In view of the rapidly increasing concentration in all industries, and the rapid mechanization of manufacturing processes and quantity production, it would seem that the only solution lies in reducing hours of employment for the individual worker without materially reducing his pay.

I quite agree with John J. Raskob that, because all the workers must be employed if prosperity is to be maintained, the five-day week, and perhaps the four-day week in industry, is inevitable.

It is an entirely reasonable assertion to say that, with the vastly efficient mechanical appliances in industry today, workers can easily produce in five hours what all the people can consume in seven days.

Old theories, old systems that have held for centuries, die hard. But the theory that long hours and low wages mean prosperity for employers is slowly but surely passing.

The speaker indicated that there will be a conflict coming, with its class consciousness, materialistic conception of history, theory of surplus value, and the foreordained cataclysm of capitalism.

Mr. Cahan is hopeful for the new Socialist party because it is being encouraged by college professors and the public press. The old theory of a conscious working class party, that shook the trade unions a quarter of a century ago, is shelved.

The new movement will be made attractive to liberals and progressives by pleas for old-age pensions, abolition of government and other measures favored by the trade unions, and that were scornfully rejected as "palliatives and compromise" by Marxian Socialists who are now quietly forgetting former positions.

FORD BOOSTS WAGES IS "TIP" TO RIVALS

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Henry Ford raised wages "as a stimulus to wages and general business." The advance, it is estimated, will total $19,500,000 annually in his plants throughout the United States and $1,000,000 in Canada.

The minimum wage of $6 a day is increased to $7, and workers paid more than $7 are advanced 5 per cent.

Ford's statement showed that 24,320 men would be affected by the $1 increase and 11,868 employes would benefit by the 5 per cent raise. The auto manufacturer denied that the wage raise would result in higher auto prices.

URGE COMPENSATION

Helena, Mont., Dec. 7.—Trade unionists from various sections of this State are preparing a workmen's compensation bill to be initiated and submitted to voters at the next election.

LABOR PARTY ESCAPES DEFEAT BY THIN VOTE

London, England, Dec. 7.—A combination of Tories and "left wing" Laborites nearly smashed the Labor government on the question of higher unemployment benefits.

The Labor party was sustained by the narrow vote of 209 to 196. Lloyd George and his Liberals did not vote. By standing aloof they hope to slip in at the next election.

The Tories opposed the government on principle, while the "left wingers" insist the Labor party lacks its promise.

When the vote was announced the Tories called for MacDonald to resign.

Labor party members denounce the "left wingers" and declare that if MacDonald were beaten he would call for a vote of confidence in the government, and if this failed he would force a general election and fight both Tories and other extremists.

The "left wingers" are led by Scotsmen from the Clyde, who think the party has betrayed the unemployed.

WORKERS' LIVING COSTS UNDER FEDERAL PROBE

Washington, Dec. 7.—A semi-annual survey of changes in workers' cost of living is being made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The survey includes 32 localities in various sections of the country. Figures on the cost of food, clothing, hous ng, fuel and light, furniture and house furnishings and various miscellaneous items of expenditure is being compiled.

COMMUNISTS IN SOUTH ASKING FOR UNION AID

New York, Dec. 7.—"Money forwarded to Communists is used to spread that propaganda in the South rather than supply workers with the necessities of life," said Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, in answer to numerous queries regarding pleas for aid that the "reds" issue to unions.

"It is time to speak plainly and to call attention to the unwisdom of financing 'borers-from-within' while at the same time contributing funds to build up the Southern trade union movement," said Mr. McMahon.

"Organized workers are too prone to be moved by sympathetic pleas by past masters in publicity who change their name as quickly as they are exposed. At the present time the Communists are masking under the names of International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Unity League and the National Textile Workers. They have approximately 100 people in Southern States and depend upon moneys contributed by unthinking trade unionists to aid in smashing our organizing campaigns. The same trade unionists are aiding the bona fide labor movement to organize the South.

"We have tried in every way to have the labor movement understand that no money should be forwarded to these people by A. F. of L. organizations or their friends. The one safe plan is to forward all moneys to Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., Washington, D. C. This money will be used for trade union and relief purposes and an accounting, as usual, will be made. Such accounting is unknown to Communists who plead for support and then aid employers in checking unionization."

CLOAK-SUIT MEETING CALLED IN NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 7.—The cloak and suit trade is closely linked with the prosperity of the business community, as a whole, said Governor Roosevelt in inviting various factors in this industry to confer with him.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, manufacturers, and wholesalers and retailers are invited to attend this meeting that will attempt to stabilize the industry.

Many employers have signed a union-shop agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but sweatshops threaten its standards.

At a recent conference with the union and employers the latter agreed that a general strike is inevitable. These employers pledge to aid in unionizing the dress industry.

BUTTER DEALERS CHEAT

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—The State is prosecuting grocers and delicatessen storekeepers for handling butter which contains an excessive amount of moisture. The law prohibits more than 18 per cent moisture, but twice that amount has been discovered.

JAS. P. NOONAN DEAD; WAS VICTIM OF FIRE

Washington, Dec. 7.—James P. Noonan, fifth vice president A. F. of L. and president Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died in a local hospital as a result of a fire in his apartment. When rescued from the flames he was rushed to the hospital, but passed away shortly afterward.

He was born in St. Louis, and was 52 years old.

He was elected vice president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1905 and served in that capacity until 1917, when he was chosen acting president because of the illness of the then President Frank McNulty. Two years later he was elected president and had served continuously since then. He was elected vice president A. F. of L. in 1924.

He was third vice president Building Trades Council, A. F. of L.; member executive council Railway Employes' Department A. F. of L.; president Union Cooperative Insurance Association and member editorial-policy board of "Labor," weekly newspaper owned by the standard railroad organizations.

He was one of the most popular and best-known men in the labor movement and was prominent in every trade union activity. Under his leadership the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has become one of the most powerful and influential trade unions in the world. He leaves a widow and two sons. The funeral was held in St. Louis.

SOCIALISTS CHANGE; NOW "AMERICANIZED"

New York, Dec. 7.—Spokesmen for the Socialist Party are preparing for a complete about face by that organization, and the days of the "class-conscious, 1-r-revolutionary" whoop-ee has passed.

Abraham Cahan, editor Jewish Daily Forward, in a letter to Socialists in San Francisco, across the bay, will be advocated by this change as the Building Trades Council and many contractors in that city favor the short work week.

Sentiment for the five-day week in the Pacific Coast building industry is practically unanimous, reports Jim Cameron, general representative Brotherhood of Carpenters, who has completed a tour of these cities.

FIVE-DAY WEEK GROWS ALONG PACIFIC COAST

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 7.—The building industry of this county will operate on the five-day week, beginning February 1 next.

San Francisco, across the bay, will be advocated by this change as the Building Trades Council and many contractors in that city favor the short work week.

Sentiment for the five-day week in the Pacific Coast building industry is practically unanimous, reports Jim Cameron, general representative Brotherhood of Carpenters, who has completed a tour of these cities.

STATE BOARD CAN HIDE COAL STRIKE REPORT

Denver, Dec. 7.—The State Supreme Court upheld the State Industrial Commission's refusal to make public its findings of wages and working conditions in the southern Colorado coal fields when I. W. W.'s fomented a strike in that area two years ago.

The commission had held that the strike was illegal because it had not been given a 30-days' notice, as required by law. The strikers were defeated, as is usual where I. W. W.'s are involved, but the commission conducted an independent inquiry.

The lower court ruled that the commission should make its findings public, but this has been reversed by the State Supreme Court.

The decision will hardly be objected to by non-union coal owners, as members of the United Mine Workers charge that the coal companies imported I. W. W.'s to "bundle" the strikers" when union miners were preparing to ask for improved conditions.

TOBACCO MEN MUST UNITE

Washington, Dec. 7.—Tobacco producers "will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power," is the advice given to Kentucky and Tennessee growers by James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Coal miners and other wage workers in these States attempt to unite, but this is considered a "conspiracy"—if they aspire "to get anywhere."

TEXAS PEONAGE LAW VOID; CAN'T HOLD LABOR TO LAND

Austin, Texas, Dec. 7.—A state law making it unlawful for any person between sunrise and sunset to move laborers or tenants of property belonging to laborers or tenants without the consent of the owner of the premises was held unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals.

"The law is an attempt to enforce peonage," declared Judge Lattimore, who wrote the scorching decision.

"Just who is meant by the use of the word 'laborer'?" the court asked. "It certainly ought to include the members of this court, the Governor of this State, all men everywhere who earn their bread according to the Scriptural injunction 'by the sweat of their brow.'

"Has this country come to the point where honest men who labor to make a living dare not call on any person to move them and their effects except within certain hours prescribed by the Legislature! What a tremendous power it would put in the hands of landowners and landlords in this country. How humble the laborers of this country would become if, forsooth, they desired to leave their homes at night or carry their grips to the train before sunrise and sunset, for if they happened to live in rented homes they could not call a taxicab or a wagon without first obtaining the consent of their then enthroned ruler over the liberties of the people. Or wit, the owner of such premises."

The court held that the law inflicted heavy burdens on the man who is too poor to own the means of transportation of himself or his effects. The court pointed out that "if the man owns a wheelbarrow or a product of the genius of Henry Ford he might go where he pleased at any time he pleased." But if he were too poor to own such means of transportation "father, mother friend or relative might not come to his aid unless he first humbly sought and obtained permission from his overlord."

SIX MILL LAWYERS AID STATE; MARION STRIKERS CONVICTED

Marion, N. C., Dec. 7.—"Guilty of rioting," and not guilty of resisting officers, was the verdict of a jury in the case of Alfred Hoffman, organizer United Textile Workers; Lawrence Hogan, Wes Fowler and Del Lewis.

The jury recommended mercy and Judge Cowper fined Hoffman $1,000 and sentenced him to 30 days in the county jail. The others were sentenced to six months in the chain gang, but this sentence may be reduced by good behavior.

The four men were released on $2,000 bail, pending appeal to the State Supreme Court. Bail was first secured for Hoffman, but he refused to leave the jail until assured the others would be released.

The prosecution used the same evidence that it attempted to convict when the four men were charged with "treason, sedition and rebellion." This case was thrown out of court.

The strike troubles here were caused by R. W. Bridges, considered Marion Manufacturing Company, and Sheriff Adkins, said former Judge T. A. Jones, Sr., of Asheville, in summarizing the case for the defense.

"There is no use being mealy mouthed about this thing," said Mr. Jones in his address to the jury. "When you strip this case of all foolishness you find that it is a case of the cotton mills of the South against organized labor. The cotton mills have made up their minds that in spite of hell and high water they will not permit labor to organize."

The defense called the jury's attention to six mill lawyers who assisted the prosecution. "Scarcely before has there been a case in this State with such an array of private prosecution," the jury were told. It was also pointed out that Federal courts do not permit private prosecution assisting the government.

"This crowd of mill lawyers," the defense said, "were nothing for the conviction of Fowler and Lewis, but they are against Hoffman because he is the leader of a labor organization which is the only friend the American laboring man has."

Federal Judge Extends Power; Would Enforce City Ordinance

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The United States Government, through Federal District Judge Borah, has assumed enforcement of a city ordinance that prohibits operation of jitney busses for hire.

The court issued an injunction against these busses on the plea of an out-of-town bondholder who claims his interests are affected by a lowered income of the local street car company.

The busses have been in operation since the strike started last autumn. No charge is made, the drivers depending on the good will of passengers. The company has failed to secure a conviction in local courts, as the law specifically declares that a charge must be made before such operation is illegal.

Federal Judge Borah, however, does not have to consider law. He is sitting as an equity judge and his conscience is his guide—the rules are the basis of what he thinks is right or wrong, and not on the basis of law or constitutional guarantees.

He can call on the Federal Marshal of this district to apply every power of government to enforce his edict, just as he did when he issued an injunction against striking miners at the request of New York bondholders.

Government by conscience is opening the eyes of New Orleans citizens, many of whom have heretofore believed that labor's protest against the equity process in labor disputes is merely an excuse "to violate the law." These citizens now realize that the injunction overthrows law and sets up a dictator, just as labor claims.

FASCIST CHAMPION MAKES COSTLY MUFF

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Signor De Martino, Italian Ambassador to this country, made a speech in this city and forgot Talleyrand's famous advice to diplomats: "Language was invented to conceal thought."

The Signor fervently denied that the Fascist League of North America is fascist but an organization of inspired Italians who profess allegiance to Mussolini and whose only purpose is to acquaint American people with the ideals and lofty purposes of their gzar, autocrat and all-round poo-bah.

Signor threw every ounce of a Latin temperament into his plea that Americans reject the claim that the Fascist League would interfere Italians who have accepted American citizenship.

But the Signor slipped when he said:

"We (meaning Mussolini) have always made it a point to interfere if (the Fascist league) as autonomous. If some time we have had to take an interest in it is because it has become of our desire to prevent certain over-zealousness which might produce misunderstandings."

It is this "over-zealousness" which Americans of Italian birth are pointing out to agitation by Communists for producing results as is indicated by the Signor's costly muff.

NEGROES ARE URGED TO JOIN DRESS UNION

New York, Dec. 7.—Plans to organize 4,000 negro dressmakers were discussed by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and representatives of church and benevolent organizations.

The nationalists, including a negro organizer, stated that non-union dressmakers are paid one-half the union wage and work 52 to 56 hours a week, compared with a five-day, 40-hour week in union shops.

The conference resolved itself into a permanent committee for the organization of these workers. A number of negro organizers will be employed by the union.

Agitation by the union and sympathizers has forced police authorities to desist from arresting persons who distribute organizing literature. Future arrests will be followed by civil suits for damages, declared Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

ADVERTISING AGENTS PROTECT THEIR FEES

Washington, Dec. 7.—National advertising agencies have concluded their testimony to the Federal Trade Commission that their fee system is not a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Newspapers allow 15 per cent fees to these agencies as a charge for handling advertising.

Advertisers are required to pay this rate, even though they may not use the agency and may do the additional work of preparing their own advertising.

DRAUGHTS CAUSE COLDS

Washington, Dec. 7.—The claim that draughts do not cause colds is without foundation, according to Dr. R. C. Williams of the United States Public Health Service.

"While draughts are not the direct cause of colds," he said, "they cause certain parts of the body to become cold, and the blood vessels which are in that part of the body are affected. The heating apparatus of the body thus becomes impaired."